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### *THE COVERED BRIDGE.*

Tell the fainting soul and the weary form
There's a world of the purest bliss
That is linked, as the soul and form are linked,
By a covered bridge with this.

Yet, to reach that realm on the other shore
We must pass through a transient gloom,
And must walk unseen, unhelped and alone,
Through that covered bridge—the tomb.

But we all pass over on equal terms,
For the universal toll
Is the outer garb which the hand of God
Has flung around the soul.

Though the eye is dim, and the bridge is dark,
And the river it spans is wide,
Yet faith points through to a shining mount
That looms on the other side.

To enable our feet in the next day's march
To climb up that golden ridge,
We must all lie down for one night's rest
Inside of the covered bridge.

[By the late David Barker.]

### *MINISTER BASSETT.*

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET LAST EVENING.

Last evening the graduates of the Institute for Colored Youth of Philadelphia, in Washington, tendered a complimentary banquet at the residence of F. C. Revells, esq., 1512 L street northwest, to their former preceptor, the Hon. E. D. Basset, United States Minister Resident and Consul General to the Republic of Hayti, at present on a short visit to this country.

The guests were Minister Bassett, George D. Johnson esq., F. C. Revells, esq., James M. Vance and James D. Kennedy, of New Orleans.

Toasts were responded to by the following named gentlemen: Hon. E. D. Bassett, Messrs. John W. Cromwell, class of '64; P. J. Locke, class of '67; Charles W. Thomas, class of '68; W. E. Auguste, class of '69; J. H. Scott, class of '75; E. Johnson, class of '73; F. C. Revells, and J. William Cole, and A. F. Hill.

After the banquet there was a reception to the lady graduates in the spacious parlors of Mr. Revells, and the company departed at a late hour, carrying with them many happy recollections of the occasion.—*National Republican, Dec. 9.*

Senator Pinchback, Hon. Ebenezer Bassett, U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to Hayti, and Colonel Harlan, of Ohio, called on the President last Thursday, the 10th inst., and thanked him for the attitude he evinced in his message on Southern affairs.

The Atlantic (Ga.) *Methodist advocate*, in an editorial on "the danger ahead," predicts that if the party which triumphed in the late elections come into power in the Senate and executive chairs, two things may be expected; The repudiation, so far as possible, of the national debt, and the payment for liberated slaves. They are pledged to these two acts by a thousand promises. The rights of the colored people would be curtailed to a mere nothing; and there would eventually ensue a war of races, to which the late war would be as the shaking of the forest by the gale to the tornado that lays every thing waste. With devastation would come again the question of secession and dismembership of the Union, not into two but four or more divisions. Those having the government in their hands would constitute the loyal party, and (contradictory as it might seem) the Unionists would be the opposing, and, constructively, there bellious element. For this way the South is already preparing.

It is said that the impression seems to prevail among the Pennsylvania Democrats that every county in the State is entitled to a United States Senator, instead of the State having only two, and the Democracy only one of these.

Jerry Black's idea of Democratic duty is to "put the amendments through a gradual course of extinction."

### *CIVIL RIGHTS.*

If the Civil Rights Bill is to be rejected, let it be upon its merits, and not upon persistent misrepresentations. It is constantly alleged to be law to enforce social equality. But it is not. It is a bill to enforce the civil equality secured by the amendments to the Constitution, and the argument which opposes it condemns those amendments. Prejudice cannot be abolished by law we are told, and have been told ever since the anti-slavery movement began. But we have hereto failed to discover those persons who are leveling laws at prejudice. Certainly the surporters of the Civil Rights Bill are not. They say only that the Fourteenth Amendment forbids any State to "abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," or to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," and they hold that State laws which forbid certain citizens to serve upon juries by reason of their color, and which for the same reason exclude them from public inns, conveyances, cemeteries, and schools, common to all other citizens, violate that amendment. And as Congress has authority to enforce it, Congress may pass a law forbidding the States to deprive any citizen of the equality which the amendment has guaranteed, and enforcing the amendment by providing a remedy for aggrieved persons. Nor does such a law enforce "social equality." Blacklegs and men and women of every degree of personal and moral repulsiveness, are admitted to every hotel and steamboat and railroad car in the country, as in former days slave-drivers and people who bought and sold children at the auction block were allowed in them. Are the other guests forced into "social equality with them? But if the prejudice which all honorable persons feel for such people does not authorize their exclusion by law from the common inns and the common conveyances, why should the prejudice against color authorize such laws? There is no more forcing of social equality in the one case than in the other.

Does a law which stigmatizes a class of citizens on account of color violate the equality which the Constitution guarantees? This is the question, and the Slaughter-house decision answers it. "The existence of laws in the States where the newly emancipated negroes resided which discriminated with gross injustice and hardship against them as a class was the evil to be remedied by this clause and by it such laws are forbidden. If, however, the States did not conform their laws to its requirements, then, by the fifth section of the article of amendment, Congress was authorized to enforce it by suitable Legislation." The laws here spoken of were those which discriminated against certain citizens on account of color. Does or does not a law which excludes an orderly citizen from a jury-box, a hotel, a public conveyance, on account of color, discriminate against him for that reason? If it does, the Supreme Court holds that Congress may legislate upon the subject. And if to remedy the grievance is to enforce social equality, it is the Constitution which does it. If there be any fault or folly in the matter, it is that of so framing the Constitution.

The practical objection to the bill which has been most generally urged is that the prejudice against the colored citizens is so strong in many States that, should the bill pass, such States would abandon their public-school system. In other words, if the rights and immunities of citizens which are expressly guaranteed by the fundamental law are maintained, the result will be general ignorance and consequent vice. But if the rights guaranteed by the fundamental law are deliberately violated, what then? The amended Constitution declares that there shall be no legal discrimination on account of color. The objection merely says that there must be and shall be. The Supreme Court of Indiana, indeed, has just decided that equality of rights does not necessitate "mixed schools" more than the teaching of both sexes in the same school. The reply to this is that any distinction or classification for any legitimate school purpose may be made which is not based upon color. Practically, whenever distinctions are made upon grounds of prejudice, equality in the sense contemplated becomes impossible. What in such a sense does prejudice mean but unwillingness to treat the negroes as legal equals? If prejudice against the Irish, or the Germans, or the Hebrews, or the Roman Catholics, or the Baptists, or the Freemasons, or the Martha Washingtonians, were strong enough in any State to cause them and their children to be confined to separate inns, conveyances and schools, no man who knows human nature or the meaning of words would contend that the guarantee of equality was satisfied. When exclusion from the street cars on account of color was abolished, was social equality enforced by law? The amended Constitution secures civil as well as political equality to *every* citizen of the United States. Let us have that security enforced; and if any State fails to enforce it, let us not leave the aggrieved person without remedy, in face of the explicit declaration that Congress shall have power to enforce it.—*Harper's Weekly, Dec. 19.*

LORD LYTTON'S FABLE IN SONG.—"The Horse and the Fly" states one of the unanswerable problems of life in quite a realistic and straightforward way. A fly startles a cab horse, the coach is overset; a newly-married pair within, and the driver, a man with a wife and family, are all killed. The horse continues to gallop off in the loose traces, and ends the tragedy by running over an only child; and there is some little pathetic detail here introduced in the telling that makes the reader's indignation rery white hot against some one. It remains to be seen who that some one is to be. The fly? Nay, but on closer inspection it appears that the fly, actuated by maternal instinct, was only seeking a place for her eggs; is maternal instinct, then, "sole author of these mischiefs all?" "Who's in the right?" One of the best fables in the book is somewhat in this vein. After a battle has been won, a group of officers assemble inside a battery, and debate together who should have the honor of the success; the prince, the general staff, the cavalry, the engineer who posted the battery in which they then stand talking, are successively named; the sergeant who pointed the gun sneers to himself at the mention of the engineer; and close by, the gunner who applied the match, passes away with a smile of triumph, since it was through his hand that the victorious blow had been dealt. Meanwhile, the cannon claims the honor over the gunner; the cannon ball, who actually goes forth on the dread mission, claims it over the cannon, who remains idly behind; the powder reminds the cannon ball that, but for him, it would still belying on the arsenal floor, and the match caps the discussion, says that powder, cannon ball and cannon would be all equally vain and ineffectual without fire. Just then there comes on a shower of rain, which wets the powder and puts out the match, and completes this lesson of dependence by indicating the negative conditions which are as necessary for any effect in their absence as in the presence of this great fraternity of positive condition, not any one of which can claim priority over any other. But the fable does not end here, as perhaps, in all logical strictness, it should. It wanders off into a discussion as to which is the truer greatness, that of the vanquished fire or that of the victorious rain. And the speech of the rain is charming:

Lo, with my little drops I bless again
And beautify the fields which thou didst blast!
Rend, wither, waste and ruin, what the wilt,
But call not Greatness what the Gods call Guilt.
Blossomed grass from blood in battle spilt,
And poppied corn I bring.
Mid mouldering Babels to oblivion built
My violets spring.
Little by little my small drops have strength
To deck with green delights the grateful earth,

and so forth, not quite germane (it seems to me) to the matter in hand, but welcome for its own sake.—*Fortnightly Review.*

PARASITES IN BIRD CAGES.—Many a person has watched with anxiety and care a pet canary, goldfinch, or other tiny favorite evidently in a state of perturbation, plucking at himself continually, his feathers standing all wrong, always fidgetting about, and in every way looking very seedy. In vain is his food changed, and in vain is another saucer of clean water always kept in his cage, and all that kindness can suggest for the little prisoner done; but still all is of no use, he is no better—and why? Because the cause of his wretchedness has not been found out, and until it is, other attempts are but vain. If the owner of a pet in such difficulties will take down the cage and cast his or her eyes up to the roof thereof, there will most likely be seen a mass of stuff looking as much like red rust as anything; and from thence comes the cause of the poor bird's uneasiness. The red rust is nothing more nor less than myriads of parasites infesting the bird, and for which water is no remedy. There is, however, a remedy, and one easily procurable in a moment—fire. By procuring a lighted candle and holding it under every part of the top of the cage, till all chance of anything being left alive is gone, the remedy is complete. The pet will soon brighten up again after his "housewarming," and will in his cheerful and delightful way thank his master or mistress over and over again for this, though slight, to him, important assistance.—*Land and Water.*

THE SIX FOLLIES OF SCIENCE.—The six follies of science are said to be the following: The quadrature of the circle; the establishment of perpetual motion; the philosopher's stone; the transmutation of metals; divination, or the discovery of secrets by magic; and, lastly, judicial astrology. It is unwise to say that anything is impossible, until the impossibility is demonstrated. It is not at all improbable that the present century may see that one of these so-called follies is a reality.—*Journal of Applied Sciences.*

An Iowa father, who has succeeded in raising seventeen of the worst children in his neighborhood, says he is bound to have a representative in Heaven if it takes seventeen more.

Miss Bacon, who lived out West, knew Beaus and married him. The occasion is far too serious, however, for the perpetration of a single one of those too palpable jokes.

A wag, in "what he knows about farming," gives a very good plan to remove widow's weeds. He says a good-looking man has only to say "wilt thou," and they wilt.

# The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.


## PERSONAL.

We were pleased to greet on Monday the genial presence of our friend Hon. T. W. Cardozo, Superintendent of Public Education in Mississippi, who enlivened our sanctum. Visiting our city on business connected with his official duties, Mr. Cardozo yet found time during the few days of his stay to accept some of the many hospitalities tendered him by friends and prominent officials here. In another column we publish his refutation of the charges urged by the White League advocates of Vicksburg relative to his former incumbency of the clerk's office in the Circuit Court there. As an explanation of one of the causes directing the recent Vicksburg massacre of unarmed and defenseless blacks, it will be found a conclusive exposition of the condition of affairs in that city deserving careful perusal and consideration.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, formerly Pastor of the Central Church of this city, and very recently called to the presidency of Alcorn University, bade kind adieus to his old congregation and friends on Tuesday, the 15th inst., on his departure for his new field of usefulness. Highly loved and appreciated here, Dr. Thompson carries with him none but the most fervent of good wishes for continued success elsewhere.

The Rev. W. H. Gray, of Mississippi, who has been so assiduously and successfully laboring in the religious revival now occurring at the Common Street Baptist Church for the past five weeks, returned home on Tuesday, the 15th inst., with hearty good wishes from the church and people among whom he has preached with such marked results.

The Rev. Geo. McKinney, of the Episcopal Church, who is sent here under the auspices of that ecclesiastical association and Bishop Wilmer to establish a colored church, has arrived in our city. Mr. McKinney comes highly recommended by Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, of New York, and other prominent clergymen. He is a graduate of Oberlin College and is said to be in every way fitted for the duties of his new station. He is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Fayerweather. The new church is, we understand, to be located at the corner of Mulpomene and Rampart streets.

Hon. Mr. Lynch, brother of the Mississippi member of Congress of that name, and Representative to the Legislature of that State from the Natchez district, was in town on Tuesday. He returned the ensuing day to Jackson for attendance on the extra session of the Legislature convened by proclamation of Gov. Ames.

Hon. B. B. Elliott, recently member of Congress from South Carolina, resigned his seat in that body last Fall for election to the Legislature of his State. He is now Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives. As Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, which triumphantly conducted the last campaign in the election of Gov. Chamberlain, Mr. Elliott, apart from his great abilities, has naturally large political influence and power. He will probably be the next U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

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The London *Times* reviewing at length the causes of the late Democratic successes in this country, finds them comprised in "an unreasonable dissatisfaction because miracles have not been wrought (by the Republicans), and an equally unreasonable apprehension of evils which have been conjured up under the name of 'Cæsarism.'"

## CONGRESS AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

The passage by the Senate of Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights' Bill last Winter, and its defiance in the House, gave an impression to the country upon this action of Congress not only prejudicial to the particular measure advocated, but entirely dissonant from the principles involved in the plainly expressed features and logical consequences of the Constitutional Amendments. With slavery abolished, civil rights promulgated and citizenship attained, it would seem that all questions as to any of the results growing out of these organic measures were at rest. That, certainly, there would be no attempt to undo, while these amendments were intact, what has been accomplished.

In this, however, it seems the people are mistaken. A Republican Congress, whose platform of principles express confidence in and adhesion to the Constitutional amendments, now declares through the House of Representatives that its pledged faith is valueless; and that the results of its own and predecessor's acts are nugatory; this too, in the face of similar declarations by the opposite and equally potentially political party, known as the Democracy, of compliance with the declared and adopted results of the war, and citizenship and enfranchisement of colored men. In its recently expressed intention for proposed action upon the Civil Rights' Bill, Congress, through the Republican majority in the House, proposes to enact into positive law those prejudices which are now but sentiment, and which, however strong, are, when dispassionately discussed, condemned by the better judgment of either of the political parties as unwise, pernicious and unjust. We are informed that Mr. Butler, as chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, has been instructed to ask the recommittal of the Senate bill on civil rights now pending, and substitute instead one providing separate and equal accomodations (an anomaly) in schools, cemeteries, inns, cars and other public conveniences for colored citizens. This reported bill proposes in other words to confirm legally the absurd prejudices now existing towards the colored people and declare by nugatory enactment the folly and unwisdom of the present Republican leaders.

The absence of civil rights, however wild and intense may be the spirit of opposition in the South today towards the colored citizen, is but an accident, sure to accrue to him through the presence of existing circumstances here. We alluded just now to this prejudice as absurd. That it is certainly so let facts determine. Everywhere in the South the colored people are brought into the closest and most delicate relations as social dependents, in the main, to the whites. Black hands prepare the food, minister to the personal needs, ride in the same vehicles with the most refined of the opposite race, and nurse and even suckle the children of those who now assume indignation in the legal enactment of a measure consequent to the negro's citizenship. Not a day passes without public evidences of how little really any true cause exists for the present opposition to civil rights; in the spectacle afforded on our public drives, at hotels, in places of public amusement, on our public carriers and elsewhere of the negro in close juxtaposition to the whites, and nowhere complained of, in no sense obnoxious, as a servant, to any or all of these.

Under such circumstances, to say that there could for any great period exist the present absurd prejudices to the colored people, as citizens in the common enjoyment of civil rights is to forget one of the commonest of principles involved in the service of the ballot—the necessities of political parties. The leaders of the Republican party seem to have lost their heads. They have forgotten how not more than a year since Gen. Beauregard and other distinguished Southern leaders, appreciating the force of what we have here expressed, proposed for the political support of the colored citizens of Louisiana the identical features the deceased statesman Sumner incorporated in his bill and which they now contemptuously flout in the faces of their colored allies as unworthy of their support. Possibly if the elections North have taught Congressional Republican leaders to go backward on their pledged faith in view of what they deem the public sentiment, the negro, as badly as he has been and still is treated by Southern reactionists, may decide even on an alliance with the red-handed murderers of his fellows, to a longer buffeting, at the cost of life and all security for person and property, between contending political parties which professing much have so little in common of justice and right.

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Private information from Washington gives us the gratifying assurance that Senator Pinchback will undoubtedly be admitted to his long denied seat in the Senate before the advent of the Holidays. The Louisiana case, it is understood, being thus definitely determined in this act.

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Executing with unreasoning, crude vindictiveness the carefully matured plans of elders, the boys of the High School have been busy since last Tuesday making forced visits to the several public schools, and wherever dark-skinned pupils were found, obliging them to leave. This done Thursday at the Lower Girls' High School was "chivalrously" performed, says the *Bulletin*; though one Miss, of those forcibly ejected, according to the same organ, evinced much spirit in protest of the proceedings. But, amid tears and sobs we are told, the boys were unrelenting and the girls designated obliged to leave. Visiting the Kellar School the same day for like purposes, the boys encountered some colored pupils of the St. Andrew School, when a row occurred in which men participating, a colored man named Ducanonge and a colored child were killed and several colored children wounded. Thus the new and murderous crusade of the White League in the Quixotic task of eliminating color in a peculiarly "mixed" community.

## THE REPUBLICAN AND "MIXED" SCHOOLS.

In a well written, ornate, but as always latterly with that journal, rather illogically expressed, editorial, the *Republican*, our city contemporary, of last Wednesday morning argues upon "Political Equality and Social Independence." Beginning with the assumption that the bequest of Chas. Sumner involves a responsibility but implies a discretion, the *Republican* indulges in some churchly theories of equalities and companionship, about which, we presume, nobody will ever be disturbed; and thus deduces a premise for what it affirms as its distinction between political equality and social independence. Here it digresses, or explains, exactly which is not clear, and gives the information that the defeat of the Republican candidates at the Fall elections was the test of the Civil Rights' Bill. Fairly launched, an exposition of the proposed bill, now introduced by the House Committee on the Judiciary, is detailed and a sneer expended at its incongruous provisions.

But returning to its argument, the syllogism is indulged that "this question of equal and separate social facilities present perhaps more difficulties in Louisiana than elsewhere"—exactly wherein this pertains to civil rights or even "mixed" schools the *Republican* does not explain. Some fine writing is had on the much discussed theme of the liberation of the slave; and a little of the old time drawing of imaginary leading strings essayed, upon the possibilities of "previous concessions being reconsidered." But the animus of the article is contained in this:

"We have another social peculiarity in Louisiana. Of nearly four hundred thousand blacks we have fifty thousand of mixed blood. Of the last there are many of education, refinement, and in every respect estimable as friends and citizens. Among themselves they enjoy all the institutions of religion, literature and accomplishment. It may be said that they are as little separated from the whites in prejudice as in complexion, and that they no more consort in social intimacy with the most pronounced negroes than do the most fastidious whites. On the other hand, there have been unhappy historical examples of the hostility of the blacks to those of mixed blood. It is notorious that the demand for the indiscriminate association of races comes from this peculiar class. The great mass of the negroes are at least indifferent to the privilege. They are content with the great boon of freedom and political equality."

Just now we will leave to themselves the vindication of the class against which the *Republican* here inveighs, and confine ourself to the concluding assertion that "the great mass of the negroes are content with the great boon of freedom and political equality."

Our observation and experience upon this subject is quite conclusive. Political rights, meaning the right to vote, the negro has as clearly discerned in its advantages as have other people; but in so learning we confess he has given existence and gain to just such advocates as the *Republican* which certainly can claim neither from public nor party recognition any other support than his. That he comprehends political equality to give him all the advantages of civil rights commonly enjoyed by his fellows, is demonstrated even in the very matter of which the *Republican* complains. His girls and his boys, dark in complexion and unmistakable in race identity, sought examination for admission into the High Schools. They were beaten back solely because of their complexion; and in, as the *Republican* has it, "the peculiar difficulties of Louisiana" their parents and friends maintain that other pupils light colored and favored, perhaps the representatives of some of that class about whom the *Republican* is so well informed, aided in their assault and expulsion. In other words, "the peculiar difficulties of Louisiana" have always made the drawing of lines between the races dubious, except where so dark and with such race characteristics as could not be gainsaid.

Possibly though, writing on this subject the *Republican* has not carefully weighed its words. It has the benefit of the doubt. It ought to know whatever the inflamed passions of armed revolutionists may dictate that the position it assumes upon this question is not only untenable, when viewed in the light of existing facts, but specifically untrue and false to the people and the party whose advocate it claims to be. Both by organic law and statutory enactment the distinction now sought has been abolished. For over three years the schools of this city have been common; and unless the people to whom the *Republican* owes whatever of influence or position it possesses to-day are to be deprived of citizenship and the ballot, the rights which they justly demand, and which, (when the excitement of the hour shall have cooled no one will dispute) cannot be legally denied.

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Writing of New Orleans and Louisiana, a correspondent of the Washington *National Republican* of the 10th inst., says;

"It may well be doubted, in fact, if there are not such European States, presenting in their composition as much or more of the genuine American element as can be found in Louisiana. Leaving out the blacks proper as, at least, a latter day element of the body politic, and we find a very small proportion, indeed, that can be classed as American. Striking out those of English nationality and the proportion of such as are to be classed of Anglo-Saxon descent is, at best, comparatively insignificant. Civil who may, in fact, there is no evading the issue that, viewed from an American standpoint, at least, the body politic as found in Louisiana is decidely foreign in all that constitutes a State and people. It is not only of foreign extraction, it is foreign in language, foreign in feeling, foreign in manners, customs and general appearance—foreign in everything. They go, with a comparatively small element of naturalized foreigners, an equally small element of Americans proper, and the "poor white trash" of the hills, to make up the Democratic whole—"poor people of Louisiana."

"Incomprehensible as it may seem, Louisiana is, to all intents and purposes, practically a foreign rather than an American State. Taking the masses of the people as they run, save in the exercise of the rights of citizenship, they are no more American to-day than are those of any of the various principalities of Europe."

## THE VICKSBURG MASSACRE.

### HON. T. W. CARDOZO OF MISSISSIPPI, AND HIS DEFAMERS.

In the *Republican* of last Wednesday there appears a statement from Hon. T. W. Cardozo, Superintendent of Public Education in Mississippi, relative to the mendacious charges urged and desseminated broadcast against him by the White League organizations of Vicksburg through the Associated Press Agents; in which he emphatically disproves and denies these libellous allegations, and asks the publication of his vindication by the fair-minded journalists of the country. We herein condense the salient points of Mr. Cardozo's denial. In reference to the White League apology, appearing in the Associated Press dispatches last Sunday morning, in excuse of the fearful massacre perpetrated by them at Vicksburg, Mr. Cardozo shows that each of those signing the same, purporting to be Republicans and ex-Federal officers, are simply ready tools of the belligerent Democracy; whose politics have always been of that pliant character varying with their surroundings. Relative to his alleged official misconduct while clerk of the Circuit Court of Warren county, Mississippi, Mr. Cardozo says, the charge that the investigation of Dorsey's case disclosed his guilt is absolutely false. Dorsey was arrested and bound over, on waiving examination, to the Circuit Court.

He, Cardozo, was absent from his State at the time in attendance on the National Educational Convention. While there the Democratic papers of his State propagated the slanders concerning him, and charged that he had fled to Canada. He knew nothing of the matter until on his return on reaching St. Louis he saw an editorial paragraph in the St. Louis *Dispatch* reflecting upon him. He immediately called on the editor for his authority, when he was told that similar statements had been going the rounds of the press. Mr. Cardozo hurriedly continued his journey home. Arrived there, threats and assertions were abundant to cause alarm on his part and oblige his departure, for safety from personal violence, from the State. He declined to leave. Two weeks after his return home, at Jackson, an affidavit made by a League hireling, a bitter personal opponent, procured his presence under criminal charge at Vicksburg, when he demanded an immediate and searching investigation; but to his surprise the prosecution announced the State he was not ready. His counsel stated the law and practice, in the assertion that it is presumed, when an affidavit is made for a person's arrest in behalf of the State, that the evidence is at hand, and if any delay is had it should be asked by the defendant. Finally the matter was agreed to be examined the next day. He went to the depot to return to Jackson where his official duties required him; was again arrested on another affidavit, or indictment, and again the State was not ready. He gave another large bond of $5000. The ensuing day when he and his counsel appeared, the prosecution said the State was not yet ready and asked further postponement from day to day, requiring defendant to appear each day. Mr. Cardozo's counsel very properly refused to accept such delay, and said if the day was not fixed he would move the court to quash the affidavit. The day was then determined and trial had. The charge was forgery—for issuing a certificate to a witness in a criminal cause for the sum of $12 when he was clerk of the court. A particular case in which a man by the same name had died a few months previous had been cunningly chosen by the Leaguers, to whom the fraudulent certificate was purported to have been issued; so that if Mr. Cardozo could not produce the witness, the burden of proof of innocence would fall upon him. But the identical man was found, proved his attendance in open court, that he had obtained his certificate and got his money for it. In spite, however, of this convincing testimony, the prosecuting White League attorneys told the trial justice that if he did not bind the defendant over to the grand inquest of the county, he, the judge, would leave the bench dishonored by the white citizens thereof. The justice, therefore, did bind Mr. Cardozo in the sum of $5000 bond for the alleged fraudulent certificate—disproved—of $12. During the investigation Mr. Cardozo's lawyers were abused, threatened and personally assaulted. Subsequently he was subjected to arrests on five different days on different charges of like character, and in rapid succession, and was obliged to go from Jackson to Vicksburg each time. On all occasions his bond was ready and the enormous sums required given. The prosecution upon so frivolous charges was so persistently continued that the more decent Democrats cried shame! The total amount of bond required was $22,500, and this for the paltry sums in the charges above mentioned.

Mr. Cardozo says he asked no favors of the demons, but all their requirements were met. When the case was sent to the grand jury, with the evidence of both sides before them, he was completely exonerated. But the cases in which only *prima facie* evidence was given, he declined to be examined; though he regretted that he did not after all submit to such investigation, as his evidence would have been produced, though without expecting justice. The grand jury, however, acted upon the evidence before them. With what transpired in the jury room, when it shall have been made known, the public will be astounded. The grand jury under threats were forced to indict certain prominent Republicans; but when true bills were found against certain Democrats they were forced to quash them before reporting to the court, thus violating the law. When the bills were reported Mr. Cardozo's lawyers were instructed to ask for an immediate trial. The mob has incarcerated the sheriff and compelled the judge to flee for his life. Mr. Cardozo, therefore, briefly states the nature of the charges. One is embezzlement. He states:

"The laws of our State allow owners of property, or their legal heirs, one year in which to redeem it when it is forfeited to the State for taxes, the redemption money to be paid to the circuit clerk. After several tracts were redeemed from me I found that serious errors were made in the description of the lands as sent to me by the Sate Auditor, and in others the assessment was wrong. I declined to report these to the Auditor and so informed him, and was ready to refund the redemption money if the deeds given by me were returned. Had I reported these lands I might have been sued on my official bond. But since the affidavits were made, and the responsibility thereby changed, and after the sheriff had made their final settlements, I reported the said lands, and hold in my possession the State Treasurer's receipts for every dollar belonging to the State."

The others for forgery are similar to the one first reported, as above mentioned. The amount is about $110. Mr. Cardozo is satisfied that the like vindication as to first case will be had on investigation. Meanwhile he asks simple justice from the public, adding:

"It is not to be presumed that a clerk must know all of the hundreds of witnesses that appear in a court at the different terms. And it does not appear reasonable that receiving a fair compensation, and having bright prospects before me, that I would blight them by being guilty of such a crime with all its attendant risks and punishments for the paltry sum of about $100! No sir. The object of the White Leaguers is to magnify flimsy charges against Republican officers, scatter them broad-cast over the land through the White League Associated Press before a trial is ever had, and to endeavor to make the people of the North believe that the South is overran with thieves. The agent of the Associated Press in Vicksburg has been busy telegraphing base charges all over the country concerning me, but he has totally failed to send dispatches when I was exonerated. A statement appeared in your city papers on last Friday, and was made an Associated Press dispatch, that I remarked that "the war of races was now upon us, and that the negro women ought to take the knife and ax and slaughter the white women and children." It was the basest of fabrications—no such words ever having escaped my lips."

## The Week.

Beginning with last Saturday when the Returning Board in discharge of its duties declined to accede to the behests of politicians and contents and revolutionists, who certainly had enough exciting rumors and events, predicated anticipated outbreaks, to satisfy the most morbid appetites for disturbance.

On Monday the 14th the White League, from the coincidence of date and the feverish temper of its adherents, was to have put in practice its muttered threats and "again drive the usurpers from power." The Returning Board were to be brought to terms, made to promulgate returns in accordence with the dictum of the party of violence; and certain "obnoxious Radicals" to be dealt with. This programme, by reason of some allege of a little plain talk from Gen. Emory and the announced purpose of the President, was not indulged. Cypher telegrams, it being also stated, received here from prominent Democratic leaders discouraging such a movement.

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On Tuesday the presence of some colored girls seeking examination for admittance in the Upper Girls High School created a rumpus. The young misses there declaring their hostility to even an examination of the colored applicants. And the *Bulletin* and other organs of "race purity" denouncing in bitter terms the attempted "mixing" as unworthy the manhood etc., of this people. Sup't Boothby, presumed to be in some way at fault, was beset by a crowd of excited men on the corner of Chestnut and Jackson streets and roughly handled; fortunately the Girls High School being near by, he was allowed to appeal to them and their teachers for exoneration, which being given and a pledge "never, never to mix" the school" exacted, he was permitted to depart.

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Later in the day one Mr. Adams, a reporter of the *Republican*, who was "saucy" or had looked cross at the young ladies of the school when they called at the *Republican* office to state their grievance, was publicly cowhided by an irate sympathizer. Though denying at first the charge, he, the following day, in presence of the school when confronted, gave a written apology, and that matter thus far ended. Meanwhile the Boys of the Central High School determined no colored boys should be examined for admission in their building. They met the applicants and drove them away, and afterwards expostulated with Sup't Boothby; obtaining from that official, and President of the School Board Judge Dibble, sufficient encouragement to satisfy them that the entire "grievance" should be arranged through the School Board. The *Republican* indignant that it, or any of its employees, especially of the reporterial staff, should be charged with discourtesy to ladies disavows such action and thinks the young man complained of has "doubly and sufficiently atoned for an offence entirely inconsistent with his character and all previous conduct."

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The Crescent City White League, discerns by published resolutions an intention of "an uprising of the people at present," whatever may be determined as to the next fifteen days.

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The Returning Board is at the time of this writing in secret session on the promulgation of the returns. It is thought that all the parishes will be announced to-day.

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Judge Pardee, it is telegraphed, will doubtless be confirmed as the successor of Judge Durell, resigned, to the incumbency of the U. S. District Court here.

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W. L. McMillan, McEnery, claimant for a seat in the U. S. Senate; and George A. Sheridan, the claim-

ant for like membership in the House, are in Washington. The Associated Press Agents report both these eminent carpet-baggers of "the people's party" as "in good spirits and sure of success."

The House is making a strong effort to revive the franking privilege. Mr. Kelley's plea of great service to the country on the distribution of agricultural documents is sufficiently convincing to get on a trial ballot, a vote of 71 to 77.

We are requested to announce that Rev. Geo. McKinney will preach to-morrow—Sunday—evening at the Central Church. The public are invited to attend.

Of Louisiana affairs at the national capital the Washington correspondent of the *Inter Ocean*, under date of the 10th inst., says:

"Louisiana politicians propose to execute a flank movement. Instead of pressing Pinchback's claims to a seat in the House, the combined force is to use its efforts to have him seated in the Senate. Pinchback, who is here, stated to-day that he proposed to abandon his claim to the former seat, although he has not yet notified the Election Committee of such intention. It is hoped by his friends that his claim will be settled one way or the other before the holidays, and they feel self-assured that he will be seated."

By odds the best edited and most judicious "made up" paper of all our weekly State exchanges is the *Donaldsonville Chief*. Its editor and proprietor is a journalist who reflects credit and commendation upon the profession, alike enhancing the importance of the town where issued and the people and party whose opinions it reflects.

Seven persons by the name of Williams will strive to catch the Speaker's eye in the new Congress.

Among the Senatorial possibilities of the winter are: Israel Washburn, of Maine; Cad. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; and William D. Washburn, of Minnesota.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* says the programme of the Tennessee Democrats is to elect Governor John C. Brown to the United States Senate, "out of sheer spite to Andrew Johnson."

Senator Chandler telegraphs to a friend in Washington that his re-election is assured. He claims a Republican majority of twenty-two in the Legislature of Michigan on a joint vote.

The late election in Louisiana revealed the fact that more than three-fourth of the voters in this State cannot write their names. Of course, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, the large majority of this illiteracy belongs to the negroes, but in some sections of the country the whites make a very bad show. In one parish two-thirds of the white voters were unable to sign their names.

A Georgia paper says the combined weight of the entire nine members of Congress just elected in that State will not amount to 1,000 pounds avoirdupois. And it might very pertinently have added that the intellectual ponderousity of the delegation was of a still more feathery and gossamer-like character.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

King Kalakaua's arrival at Washington has caused great anxiety among the Miss Flora McFlimseys upon the subject of what to wear and how to appear the most bewitching in their presence and smiles with the dark and handsome sovereign of the sunny Hawaiian isles. To determine the question it is suggested that the King's Lord Chamberlain designate certain enterprising caterers known as newsdealers as his accepted exponents; who, in the Hawaiian manner, will be decreed duly authorized to make known, through their publications, the imperial will. For this purpose Staub, at 69 Canal street, the Crescent City's pioneer cheap news-man, whose fame and fame has reached even the far Pacific isles of Kalakaua's dominions, has been one of those named. His fashion monthlies, his crisp periodicals of here and abroad, and the very latest received news from all quarters, made him the fortunate recipient of the kingly pleasure. The picture of Kalakaua and his sovereign seal may be seen and obtained at Staub's to-morrow, Sunday, morning. Notwithstanding the great rush sure to ensue he will supply all comers with their requirements. Give him a call.

## Washington.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1874.

Washington has again assumed its gay appearance. Senators and Representatives, lobbyists, and a horde of politicians have nearly filled our hotels. Cabinet officers, foreign ministers, and members of Congress are giving grand receptions; while balls, parties, and sociables are given nightly by the other members of society, generally known as the "people." The last session of the Forty-third Congress convened on Monday. The scenes and incidents connected therewith were numerous, and often amusing. The Democrats were jubilant, and the Republicans just the reverse. In the House of Representatives there was much congratulation and hand-shaking and the happiest men in the House were those who had been re-elected by "admiring constituents." Precisely at noon the Senate and House of Representatives were called to order by Vice President Wilson and Speaker Blaine respectively, with more than two-thirds of each House present. The President's message was read and listened to with great attention. Your readers have ere this been advised by the Press dispatches of the stand the President has taken towards Louisiana. This part of the message is very clear and concise and cannot be misunderstood, even by the most ignorant White Leaguer. Thus far not much business has been transacted. The real work of the session will be done after the holidays. The Senate caucus has not determined what shall be the order of business. The Logan and Gordon (so-called) is settled beyond doubt. Gov. Pinchback, President Grant's message is indicative, will not be disturbed. The real estate is counted in the case of

GOV. PINCHBACK.

No definite action has been arrived upon, everything being in a speculation and confusion. The Governor is here, and is quartered at Willard's Hotel. He is confident of his admission to the Senate. The general opinion is, that Senator Pinchback will be admitted.

MINISTER E. D. BASSETT.

Hon. E. D. Bassett, who is Minister Resident and Consul General to the Republic of Hayti is on a short visit to this country. He arrived in Washington a few days since, and has received great attention from representative men and admiring friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are the friends of the Institute for Colored Youth of Philadelphia, and in this city. Six classes were represented. Among the guests were Minister Bassett, J. Wm. Cole, Wm. E. Augus a, Andrew W. Cromwell, James M. Vance, Geo. D. Johnson, Chas. N. Thomas and ourself. In the evening the latter held a reception. Minister Bassett was highly delighted at the manner of his receptions.

Col. Casey, J. R. G. Pitkin, Attorney General Field, Major R. L. Seeley, Gov. Pinchback, Senator Carpenter and other noted Louisianians were down.

WARWICK.

The *American Citizen* is eminently correct in steadfast adhesion to the full measure of citizenship sought in the securement of civil rights, and we are particularly pleased to observe this. But it needs must understand that while the omission of reference to this subject in the President's message is to be deprecated his attitude upon the enforcement of law and order in the South is deserving of thanks; and therefore the visit paid him for this purpose by Hon. E. Bassett, Senator Pinchback and Col. Hahan was timely; however much may be reprobated the President's position in relation to sacred pledges of compliance on this subject with the solemn declaration of the political party, and we may add that of the American people, who elected him. In the present time of utter abandonment by both of the dominant political organizations of the country of the explicit guarantees of their platforms it is something to thank President Grant for in his adhesion to certain of his duties as the Nation's Executive. For this reason we take it the gentleman named made the visit they did.

## BRILLIANT MARRIAGE.

We mentioned a short time ago the engagement of Edwin M. Tucke (secretary of the Traders' and Mechanics' Insurance Company) and Miss Catherine, daughter of John M. G. Parker, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans; and now it is our pleasant duty to record the consummation of that engagement. Their marriage took place on Wednesday afternoon, and was followed by one of the largest and most brilliant receptions ever known in this city. Some twelve hundred invitations were issued to the numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, and the attendance at the reception, which took place at the home of the bride from her childhood, on Tenth street, was scarcely less than that number.

The marriage rites were performed in the Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Eaton officiating. The church was brilliantly lighted, and the chancel was profusely and elegantly decorated with flowers. There was present a large throng of ladies and gentlemen, curious to witness the ceremony. The dress of the bride was a rich white satin skirt, with very long train, edge trimmed with very heavy silk fringe, a plain corsage, veil of illusion, and a wreath of orange blossoms. The toilette was exceedingly becoming, and had no appearance of being marred by elaboration. The nuptial service was brief, and as the bridal party left the church, the organist greeted them with the spirited strains of the Wedding March.

The reception was from 6 to 9 o'clock. The home of the Parkers had been specially arranged for the occasion, and the large company experienced no difficulty in moving about in the principal rooms appointed to the occasion. The decorations were unique and striking. In one of the parlors had been constructed a large floral marriage bell, beneath which the bride and groom stood to welcome their friends and receive the congratulations which all extended to them. It was literally covered with orange blossoms and tuberoses, and elicited many exclamations of admiration, thanks to the excellent taste and skill of the florist, M. A. Patten. Brooks, Owens & Carlton's Orchestra was in attendance, and added to the brilliance of the occasion by the performance of many choice selections. The caterers were Nichols & Hutchins, Okes R. Still, of Woburn, acting as superintendent. It is quite needless to add that in this department the preparations were quite as elaborate and complete as were any of the others, the richest and best food in all a full complement of all that one could desire at such a time. The whole entertainment was very agreeable—indeed, as some one has said, unconstrained, free and Democratic. Everything much at home by the cordial welcome extended to them by the parents of the bride, as well as from the bride and bridegroom.

We shall not attempt to give a list of the presents, the most expensive one was from the bride's father, which was valued at $5000. The gift from Mrs. Gen. Butler (the bride's aunt) was also very valuable, as were numerous others which we might name. Parties in New York, New Orleans, Boston, and other places—to say nothing of quite a multitude of personal friends in this city—made known their kindly interest in the bride by gifts which will be ever cherished and preserved by the fair recipient.

The bridal party left the city by special train about 10 o'clock, for Boston, on their way to New York, where they will remain a few days. The relatives and friends will be glad to know that they are permanently to reside here, where both were born and reared. We are sure they have the best wishes on beginning life in their present happy relations, of our citizens one and all.—*Lowell, Vox Populi, Dec. 5.*

It now turns out that oat meal doesn't make brain after all, and the Philadelphia editors who laid in a dozen barrels apiece for winter use will be almost mad enough to give it to the poor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The extraordinary contortions of a man who attempts to cross a New Orleans street on a rainy day are only equalled by the sickly misery depicted upon his face when he slops down in the gutter and finds he has made a mistake.

Recent experiments with cats have proved that a full developed tabby can successfully evade the rapid approach of two bootjacks, a bar of castile soap, a pair of No. 10 boots, a gold watch, a bleeding brush and a horse pistol.

The maddest kind of a woman is one who spends a half hour in arranging her toilet before descending to the parlor on the arrival of a visitor—who proves to be a book agent.

Mrs. McFarland-Richardson is teaching the waxflower business in Chicago, and Daniel, so far as the public is informed, has gone to judgment.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has decorated all the members of the Austrian Polar Exhibition. They will be upholstered and carpeted next week.


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## LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as the representative of the sovereign State of Louisiana. That in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State, and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention Assembled.

The Republican patry of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purposes; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the National Administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right course outlined in organized systems of wilfulness and misrepresentation of home and abroad, deserved and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We solemnly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party, shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers, without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict; being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests; and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League, and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent coercion, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

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Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Schorton, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brookshir, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Greenof Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Rochon, of St. Martin; Greene of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madiso

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## THE ADVENTURES OF MICK CALLIGHIN, M. P.

A most amusing book is the "Adventures of Mick Callighin, M. P.," just published in London. Mick, on the evening of leaving the paternal roof to seek his fortune goes to the room of his tutor, Father McQuade, whom he found enveloped in a capacious night robe, surmounted by a cap of the ancient extinguisher shape, tied around his head with a red cotton handkerchief of a wonderful pattern.

"An' now," said he, "kneel down till I give ye me blessing. I'm not in me canonicals, but all the pictures that I've seen of the blissed Sint Pether represints him wid bare legs —seem', I suppose, bein' a fisherman, he had frequently to wade in salt wather; an' as for drins, I niver seen more of him nor I've on meself this blessed minnit. It's not the vistments makes the praste, Mick, nor the gentleman nyther, as maybe ye'll find to your cost."

In the course of events Mick gives assistance to a man driving pigs to market. Both being hungry they go into an eating house, and one of them takes up a dirty newspaper, which is well marked with mustard.

"Mustard!" said Harry; 'begad that minds me av Micky Murphy an' Dan Collins, two frins av mine that come over to England for the rapin' av the harvist, an' was walking on the quays in this town; an' moind ye, now, Danny had never been over before, but Micky had niver been out c' the carradjus o' the Town of Tipperary: They wor that hungry after the vyage they didn't know what to do at all, at all. When Danny sees 'Ristorant' wrut up over a shop, 'See now,' sez he, "that's a place to ate an' in they both goes; an' thin, sur, they sees the waither wid a towel over his arm, an' sez Danny, sez he, 'What can we get to ate?' 'Anything at all,' sez the waither. 'Thin bring me a plate o' mate sez Danny. So in comes the waither wid a mate an' a large bowl o' mustard; and moind ye, now, nayther Micky nor Danny had iver seen musthard before in all their born days. 'What's to pay for the mate?' sez Danny. 'A shillin,' sur,' sez the waither. 'An' what's that?' sez he, pointin to the bowl. 'That's musthard,' sez the waither. 'An' what do ye do wid it?' 'Yez ates it wid the mate, to be sure. 'An' what's to pay for it?' 'Nothin' sur,' sez the waither. Thin Danny looks at Micky, an' Micky looks at Danny, an' they both winks. Whin the waither turned his back, sez Danny 'See here now, Micky,' sez he, 'I'll tell ye what we'll do; we'll pocket the mate for the journey, an, ate the stuff they gives for nothin';" an' wid that Micky rowls up the mate in his handkercher an' puts it in the crown av his hat; an' Danny he keep' stirrin' up the musthard, an' afther a while he opens his mouth an' takes a great dollop av it. Down goes his head, an' the tears kep' runnin' down out av his eyes. 'Danny, lad,' sez Micky, 'what does be the matther wid ye?' Danny wouldn't let ont at all. 'But,' sezs he, 'whiniver I think o' the death o' me poor great-grandfather that wor kilt at the battle o' the Boye, I can't kape from cryin, at all,' 'Don't take on wid ye like that,' sez Micky. 'Here now, we're over in England, an' we'll make a power o' money at the reapin' before harvest's over.' All this toime Danny was stirrin' the musthard, and be hands the spoon to Mickey. He takes a big spoonful too, an' the tears came runnin' down his nose, Danny wakes up, an' sez he, 'Mickey,' sez 'what does be the matther wid ye?' 'Fegs! says Mickey, I'm cryin' because ye warn't kilt along wid yer great-grandfather at the battle o' the Boyne!' Ha, ha, ha! Hegorra, he gave him a rowlint for his illiphant that toime!"


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Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

*TAXATION.*

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

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We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

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*PUBLIC SCHOOLS*

Club—Boys and Girls; Club, bet. St. Charles and Prytania.
Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.
Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Felicia—Girls; 424 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Auburn, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fisk—Boys; cor Franklin and Perdido.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Phillip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Bordeaux and Valence.
Kaller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys; Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls; Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Paulina, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Johnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

*ASYLUMS.*

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.
Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tehoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Calliope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hunstville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—300 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

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Baltic Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—37 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

*HOTELS.*

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—219 and 215 Tehoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

*NEWSPAPERS.*

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp; Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—86 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

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Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 13
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gaimnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*72 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochelieu streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Woods Press
*189 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 4, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & J. Fire Co. No. 5
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanada street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
*513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart street
*612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine street


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